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(11) **EP 0 837 393 A2**

(12) **EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION**

(43) Date of publication:  
22.04.1998 Bulletin 1998/17

(51) Int. Cl.<sup>6</sup>: **G06F 11/14, G06F 11/10**

(21) Application number: **97203274.2**

(22) Date of filing: **27.11.1991**

(84) Designated Contracting States:  
**DE FR GB IT**

(30) Priority: **21.12.1990 US 632182**

(62) Document number(s) of the earlier application(s) in  
accordance with Art. 76 EPC:  
**91310909.6 10 490 108**

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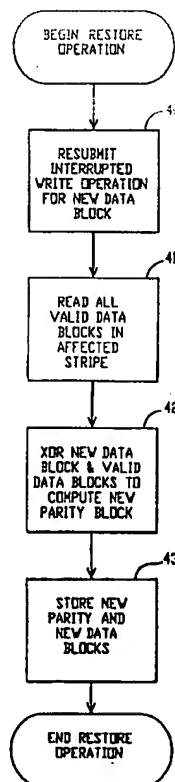
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Remarks:

This application was filed on 21 - 10 - 1997 as a  
divisional application to the application filed under  
number 97203274.2.

(54) **On-line restoration of redundancy information in a redundant array system**

(57) There is disclosed a method for on-line restoration in a redundant array of storage units of the type having means for providing a signal that a data block therein has not been successfully written to and is potentially corrupted. A plurality of stripes each contain a plurality of data blocks and an associated redundancy block. After one of the blocks in one stripe has been detected to be potentially corrupted, a valid data block from a data modification operation is temporarily stored, all the uncorrupted blocks are accessed, a redundancy block is computed from the access blocks and temporarily stored block, and the redundancy block and valid data block are stored in the stripe.



**FIG. 3**

**EP 0 837 393 A2**

## Description

### BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

#### 1. Field of the Invention

This invention relates to computer system data storage, and more particularly to methods for on-line restoration of parity information in a redundant array storage system.

#### 2. Description of Related Art

A typical data processing system generally involves one or more storage units which are connected to a Central Processor Unit (CPU) either directly or through a control unit and a channel. The function of the storage units is to store data and programs which the CPU uses in performing particular data processing tasks.

Various type of storage units are used in current data processing systems. Any existing system may include one or more large capacity tape units and/or disk drives (magnetic, optical, or semiconductor) connected to the system through respective control units for storing data.

However, a problem exists if one of the large capacity storage units fails such that information contained in that unit is no longer available to the system. Generally, such a failure will shut down the entire computer system.

The prior art has suggested several ways of solving the problem of providing reliable data storage. In systems where records are relatively small, it is possible to use error correcting codes which generate ECC syndrome bits that are appended to each data record within a storage unit. With such codes, it is possible to correct a small amount of data that may be read erroneously. However, such codes are generally not suitable for correcting or recreating long records which are in error, and provide no remedy at all if a complete storage unit fails. Therefore, a need exists for providing data reliability external to individual storage units.

Other approaches to such "external" reliability have been described in the art. A research group at the University of California, Berkeley, in a paper entitled "A Case for Redundant Arrays of Inexpensive Disks (RAID)", Patterson, *et al.*, *Proc. ACM SIGMOD*, June 1988, has catalogued a number of different approaches for providing such reliability when using disk drives as storage units. Arrays of disk drives are characterized in one of five architectures, under the acronym "RAID" (for Redundant Arrays of Inexpensive Disks).

A RAID 1 architecture involves providing a duplicate set of "mirror" storage units and keeping a duplicate copy of all data on each pair of storage units. While such a solution solves the reliability problem, it doubles the cost of storage. A number of implementations of RAID 1 architectures have been made, in particular by Tandem Corporation.

A RAID 2 architecture stores each bit of each word of data, plus Error Detection and Correction (EDC) bits for each word, on separate disk drives (this is also known as "bit stripping"). For example, U.S. Patent No. 4,722,085 to Flora *et al.* discloses a disk drive memory using a plurality of relatively small, independently operating disk subsystems to function as a large, high capacity disk drive having an unusually high fault tolerance and a very high data transfer bandwidth. A data organizer adds 7 EDC bits (determined using the well-known Hamming code) to each 32-bit data word to provide error detection and error correction capability. The resultant 39-bit word is written, on bit per disk drive, on to 39 disk drives. If one of the 39 disk drives fails, the remaining 38 bits of each stored 39-bit word can be used to reconstruct each 32-bit data word on a word-by-word basis as each data word is read from the disk drives, thereby obtaining fault tolerance.

An obvious drawback of such a system is the large number of disk drives required for a minimum system (disk drive or storage computer system). It is noted that the relatively high ratio of drives required to store the EDC bits (7 drives out of 39). A further limitation of a RAID 2 disk drive memory system is that the individual disk actuators are operated in unison to write each data block, the bits of which are distributed over all of the disk drives. This arrangement does not take full advantage of bandwidth, since each individual disk transfers part of a block of data, the net effect being that the entire block is available to the computer system much faster than if a single drive were accessing the block. This is advantageous for large data blocks. However, this arrangement also effectively provides only a single read/write head actuator for the entire storage unit. This adversely affects the random access performance of the drive array when data files are small, since only one data file at a time can be accessed by the "single" actuator. Thus, RAID 2 systems are generally not considered to be suitable for computer systems designed for On-Line Transaction Processing (OLTP), such as in banking, financial, and reservation systems, where a large number of random accesses to many small data files comprises the bulk of data storage and transfer operations.

A RAID 3 architecture is based on the concept that each disk drive storage unit has internal means for detecting a fault or data error. Therefore, it is not necessary to store extra information to detect the location of an error; a simpler form of parity-based error correction can thus be used. In this approach, the contents of all storage units subject to failure are "Exclusive OR'd" (XOR'd) to generate parity information. The resulting parity information is stored in a single redundant storage unit. If a storage unit fails, the data on that unit can be reconstructed on to a replacement storage unit by XOR'ing the data from the remaining storage units with the parity information. Such an arrangement has the advantage over the mirrored disk RAID 1 architecture in that only one additional storage unit is required for "N"

storage units. A further aspect of the RAID 3 architecture is that the disk drives are operated in a coupled manner, similar to a RAID 2 system, and a single disk drive is designated as the parity unit.

One implementation of a RAID 3 architecture is the Micropolls Corporation Parallel Drive Array, Model 1804 SCSI, that uses four parallel, synchronized disk drives and one redundant parity drive. The failure of one of the four data disk drives can be remedied by the use of the parity bits stored on the parity disk drive. Another example of a RAID 3 system is described in U.S. Patent No. 4,092,732 to Ouchi.

A RAID 3 disk drive memory system has a much lower ratio of redundancy units to data units than a RAID 2 system. However, a RAID 3 system has the same performance limitation as a RAID 2 system, in that the individual disk actuators are coupled, operating in unison. This adversely affects the random access performance of the drive array when data files are small, since only one data file at a time can be accessed by the "single" actuator. This RAID 3 system, therefore, is not considered to be suitable for computer systems designed for OLTP purposes.

A RAID 4 architecture uses the same parity error correction concept of the RAID 3 architecture, but improves on the performance of a RAID 3 system with respect to random access performance by uncoupling the operation of the individual disk drive actuators and reading and writing a larger minimum amount of data (typically, a disk sector) to each disk (this is also known as block stripping). A further aspect of the RAID 4 architecture is that a single storage unit is designated as the parity unit.

A limitation of a RAID 4 system is that Writing a data block on any of the independently operating data storage units also requires writing a new parity block on the parity unit. The parity information stored on the parity unit must be read and XOR'd with the old data (to "remove" the information content of the old data), and the resulting sum must then be XOR'd with the new data (to provide new parity information). Both the data and the parity records then must be rewritten to the disk drives. This process is commonly referred to as a "Read-Modify-Write" sequence.

Thus, a Read and a Write on the single parity unit occurs each time a record is changed on any of the data storage units covered by the parity record on the parity unit. The parity unit becomes a bottle-neck to data writing operations since the number of changes to records which can be made per unit of time is a function of the access rate of the parity unit, as opposed to the faster access rate provided by parallel operation of the multiple data storage units. Because of this limitation, a RAID 4 system is generally not considered to be suitable for computer systems designed for OLTP purposes. Indeed, it appears that a RAID 4 system has not been implemented for any commercial purpose.

A RAID 5 architecture uses the same parity error

correction concept of the RAID 4 architecture and independent actuators, but improves on the writing performance of a RAID 4 system by distributing the data and parity information across all of the available disk drives. Typically, "N + 1" storage units in a set (also known as a "redundancy group") are divided into a plurality of equally sized address areas referred to as blocks. Each storage unit generally contains the same number of blocks. Blocks from each storage unit in a redundancy group having the same unit address ranges are referred to as "stripes". Each stripe has N blocks of data, plus one parity block on one storage unit containing parity for the remainder of the stripe. Further stripes each have a parity block, the parity blocks being distributed on different storage units. Parity updating activity associated with every modification of data in a redundancy group is therefore distributed over the different storage units. No single unit is burdened with all of the parity update activity.

For example, in a RAID 5 system comprising 5 disk drives, the parity information for the first stripe of blocks may be written to the fifth drive; the parity information for the second stripe of blocks may be written to the fourth drive; the parity information for the third stripe of block may be written to the third drive, etc. The parity block for succeeding stripes typically "processes" around the disk drives in a round-robin pattern (e.g., the first stripe may be used).

Thus, no single disk drive is used for storing the parity information, and the bottleneck of the RAID 4 architecture is eliminated. An example of a RAID 5 system is described in US. Patent No. 4,761,765 to Clark *et al.*

As in a RAID 4 system, a limitation of a RAID 5 system is that a change in a data block requires a Read-Modify-Write sequence comprising two Read and two Write operations: the old parity block and old data block must be read and XOR'd and the resulting sum must then be XOR'd with the new data. Both the data and the parity blocks then must be rewritten to the disk drives. While the two Read operations may be done in parallel, as can the two Write operations, modification of a block of data in a RAID 4 or a RAID 5 system still takes substantially longer than the same operation on a conventional disk. A conventional disk does not require the preliminary Read operation, and thus does not have to wait for the disk drives to rotate back to the previous position in order to perform the Write operation. The rotational latency time alone can amount to about 60% of the time required for a typical data modification operation. Further, two disk storage units are involved for the duration of each data modification operation, limiting the throughput of the system as a whole.

Despite the Write performance penalty, RAID 5 type systems have become increasingly popular, since they provide high data reliability with a low overhead cost for redundancy, good Read performance, and fair Write performance.

A RAID 5 architecture has particular utility in OLTP computer systems. Many OLTP systems must be high-availability systems, meaning that complete failure of the system has a low-probability. High availability can be achieved by using high-reliability components, having a fault-tolerant design with a low mean-time-to-repair (MTTR), and designing for "staged" degradation, where the failure of a component may reduce system capability but without causing total system failure.

Although a principal feature of a RAID system is fault-tolerance, such capability alone does not guarantee a high-availability system. If a storage unit fails, general system operation cannot continue until the failed storage unit is replaced and the information on it is restored. When a storage unit fails in a RAID architecture, the art teaches that a replacement storage unit is substituted for the failed storage unit (either manually or electronically switched in from a set of one or more spares) and the "lost" data is reconstructed on the replacement storage unit by XOR'ing each parity block with the corresponding data block from the remaining storage unit driven in the redundancy group. Such reconstruction assumes that the parity information is valid.

However, data can be lost in situations not involving a failure of a storage unit. For example, if a temporary failure (such as a power loss or computer crash) occurs to a storage unit during a Write operation, there is no assurance that the data or the corresponding parity information were properly written and valid. Since two I/O operations are required to update the data and its associated parity. It is difficult to determine which I/O operation was completed before the system termination. Thus, the data that was being Written could be corrupted. Further, if a storage unit were to totally fail after corruption of some of the parity information stored on other storage units the failed storage unit could not be fully reconstructed with good data.

One method taught in the art for resolving this problem is set forth in U.S. Patent No. 4,761,785 to Clark *et al.* This reference teaches using version numbers stored in each data block and corresponding parity block. When a Write operation for a data block is completed, the version numbers in the data block and its corresponding parity block are equal. During recovery of a lost record, the version numbers are checked to ensure synchronization of the data blocks with the parity block. Forcing recovery without valid synchronization would produce unpredictable data. However, updating version numbers required a processing overhead throughout normal operation, as well as slightly reduced capacity because of the need to store the version numbers with each block.

Reference is also made to EP-A-297507 which describes a redundant memory architecture in which a plurality of primary memory units are backed up by a single backup memory unit. The backup memory unit holds the checksum of all data held at common

addresses in the primary memory units. If two or more memory units are concurrently updated with data at the same address, the update of the checksum at that address in the backup unit is developed serially. One problem with this is that the checksum stored at any particular time may not accurately reflect the data stored in a particular memory unit.

Another problem is that, if a failure occurs during memory access, the checksum for affected addresses can only validly be generated after new, valid data has been resubmitted to the affected storage unit.

Therefore, a need exists for a simple method for ensuring that valid parity information is generated in a RAID system even in the event of a temporary "failure". It is also desirable to have a RAID system in which restoration of such parity information can be conducted "on-line", while general system operation continues in a normal fashion. It is also desirable to have a RAID system in which restoration of such parity information can be conducted without requiring added processing overhead during normal operation.

The present invention provides such a method. Another such method is disclosed in our parent application No. 91310909.6.

The present invention provides a method of restoring valid data to a storage unit after a Write failure (such as a power loss or computer crash) has occurred, done on-line, with insignificant interruption of normal operation of the redundant array system, and without requiring added processing during normal operation.

According to one aspect of the invention there is provided a method for on-line restoration of a valid data block and an associated redundancy block in a redundant array of storage units, said storage units each being of the type having means for providing a signal that a data block had not been successfully written to said array and is potentially corrupted, being coupled to a controller, and having a plurality of stripes, each stripe containing a plurality of data blocks and an associated redundancy block, after one of said blocks in one of said stripes has been detected to have been potentially corrupted during a data modification operation, said method comprising:

temporarily storing the valid data block from the data modification operation; and characterised by the steps of:

accessing all of the uncorrupted data blocks in the stripe containing the potentially corrupted blocks;  
computing at least one redundancy block from the accessed blocks and the temporarily stored valid data block; and  
storing the computed at least one redundancy block and the valid data block in the stripe.

According to another aspect of the invention there is provided a control system for on-line restoration of a valid data block and at least one associated redundancy

block after either of said blocks has been corrupted during a data modification operation in a redundant array of storage units, said storage units being of the type having data error detection means and having a plurality of stripes, each containing a plurality of data blocks and at least one associated redundancy block, said control system comprising:

means for holding the valid data block from the data modification operation; characterised by:  
 means for accessing all of the uncorrupted data blocks in the stripe containing the potentially corrupted blocks;  
 means for computing at least one redundancy block from the accessed blocks and the held valid data block; and  
 means for storing the computed at least one redundancy block and the valid data block in the stripe.

The preferred method includes the following steps:

- (1) Resubmitting the interrupted Write operation to the CPU.
- (2) For the stripe that was being Written when the temporary failure occurred, computing a new redundancy block using all valid data blocks in the stripe (including the potentially corrupted data block that was being Written before the failure).
- (3) Writing over the potentially corrupted redundancy block with the recomputed redundancy block.
- (4) Writing over the potentially corrupted data block with the new data block.

The details of the preferred embodiments of the present invention are set forth in the accompanying drawings and the description below. Once the details of the invention are known, numerous additional innovations and changes will become obvious to one skilled in the art.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figure 1 is a block diagram of a generalized RAID system in accordance with the present invention.  
 Figure 2A is a diagram of a model RAID 5 system, showing an initial state.  
 Figure 2B is a diagram of a model RAID 5 system, showing a failed data block on one storage unit.  
 Figure 3 is a flowchart representing the restoration process for a preferred embodiment of the present invention.

Like reference numbers and designations in the drawings refer to like elements.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Throughout this description, the preferred embodiment and examples shown should be considered as exemplars, rather than limitations on the method of the present invention.

#### Background Information

FIGURE 1 is block diagram of a generalized RAID system in accordance with the present invention. Shown are a CPU 1 coupled by a bus 2 to an array controller 3. The array controller 3 is coupled to each of the plurality of storage units S1-S5 (five being shown by way of example only) by an I/O bus (e.g., a SCSI bus). The array controller 3 preferably includes a separately programmable, multitasking processor (for example, the MIPS R3000 RISC processor, made by MIPS Corporation of Sunnyvale, California) which can act independently of the CPU 1 to control the storage units. The present invention is particularly adapted for use in a multitasking computer program executed by the controller 3.

The storage units S1-S5 can be grouped into one or more redundancy groups. In the illustrated examples described below, the redundancy group comprises all of the storage units S1-S5 for simplicity of explanation.

FIG. 2A is a diagram of a model RAID 5 system, showing an initial state. The illustrated array comprises five storage units, S1-S5. Each row A-e is a stripe. Redundancy blocks are indicated by circled numbers, and are spread throughout the array. One bit "blocks" are shown for each storage unit in a stripe for simplicity. Each block could instead be any other unit of size, such as a byte, sector, or group of sectors.

In a modern RAID system, several Write operations can be "stacked", and thus several stripes may be corrupted when such Write operations are interrupted. For simplicity, the following description is directed to restoring a single stripe. However, it should be understood that the invention applies to the more general case of restoring a plurality of stripes after a temporary failure.

Figure 2B shows the same RAID model as Figure 2A, but with a temporary failure having occurred while Writing to stripe C (the x's representing corrupted data and/or redundancy blocks). Because of the failure, there is no assurance that the data from the CPU 1 or the corresponding redundancy information were properly written and valid. Such a failure can occur, for example, from a power loss to storage unit S1 or to all of the storage units, or from a failure of the controller 3.

After such a temporary failure has been detected and the cause of the failure rectified, described embodiments of the present invention is used to properly restore the failed stripe.

Figure 3 is a flowchart representing the restoration process for a second preferred embodiment of the present invention.

For each affected stripe, the valid data block from

the interrupted Write operation that was being executed by the CPU 1 is resubmitted to the array controller 3 for storage (Step 40). For the stripe that was being Written when the temporary failure occurred (stripe C in Figure 2A), a new redundancy block is computed using all valid data blocks in the stripe (excluding the potentially corrupted data block that was being Written before the failure, as well as the redundancy block for the stripe.

To compute the new redundancy block, the data blocks are Read from storage units S2, S4, and S5 for stripe C in the array (Step 30) and XOR'd (in the preferred embodiment) with the new data block (Step 41). This first step creates a redundancy block that is valid for the actual values of the corresponding valid data blocks on all storage units and for the new data block.

Thereafter, the new redundancy block is stored in the corresponding redundancy block location (S3 on stripe C) of the array, and the new data block is stored on the appropriate storage unit of the array (S1 on stripe C) (Step 43). After each affected stripe is corrected, the array is available for normal operation.

Again, the storage units involved in any restoration operation are preferably "locked" so that any concurrently operation I/O tasks cannot affect the restoration process.

#### Restoration of Data

Under the method described above, the possibility exists that the CPU 1 cannot resubmit one or more Write requests that were outstanding at the time the array failed (e.g., because of some failure in the CPU 1). It is still necessary to assure that the redundancy data on the storage units is consistent with the valid user data in the data blocks of each stripe that were not being modified during the failure. Otherwise, a subsequent error cannot be corrected. Therefore, the redundancy block of each stripe affected by the failure is restored by reading each data block (including the corrupted data block) in the stripe, generating a new redundancy block from such data blocks, and storing the new redundancy block in its proper place in the stripe (i.e., essentially performing Steps 30, 31, and 32 described above). Preferably, such restoration is done on-line as a separate task while the array continues to function normally at least with respect to stripes that were not affected by the failure.

Although the above-described procedure assures that the redundancy block in each stripe affected by a temporary failure is restored, so that subsequent modifications to data blocks in the stripe are valid, it would be desirable to fully restore the data that was being written during the failure. Therefore, to provide greater reliability, the controller 3 for the RAID system of the present invention preferably includes a non-volatile storage device (e.g., battery powered RAM) as a data buffer for temporarily storing Write requests from the CPU 1 until each Write operation has completed. If a temporary fail-

ure occurs as described above, the controller 3 can first attempt to obtain the Write data from the non-volatile storage device. If that action fails for any reason, the controller 3 can attempt to obtain the Write data from the CPU 1.

#### Summary

The invention thus provides a simple method for ensuring that valid redundancy information is generated in a RAID system even in the event of a temporary "failure". Because of the looking of each affected storage unit during a restoration operation and implementation as a concurrent task, either method can be used on-line with insignificant interruption of normal operation of the redundant array system, and without requiring added processing during normal operation.

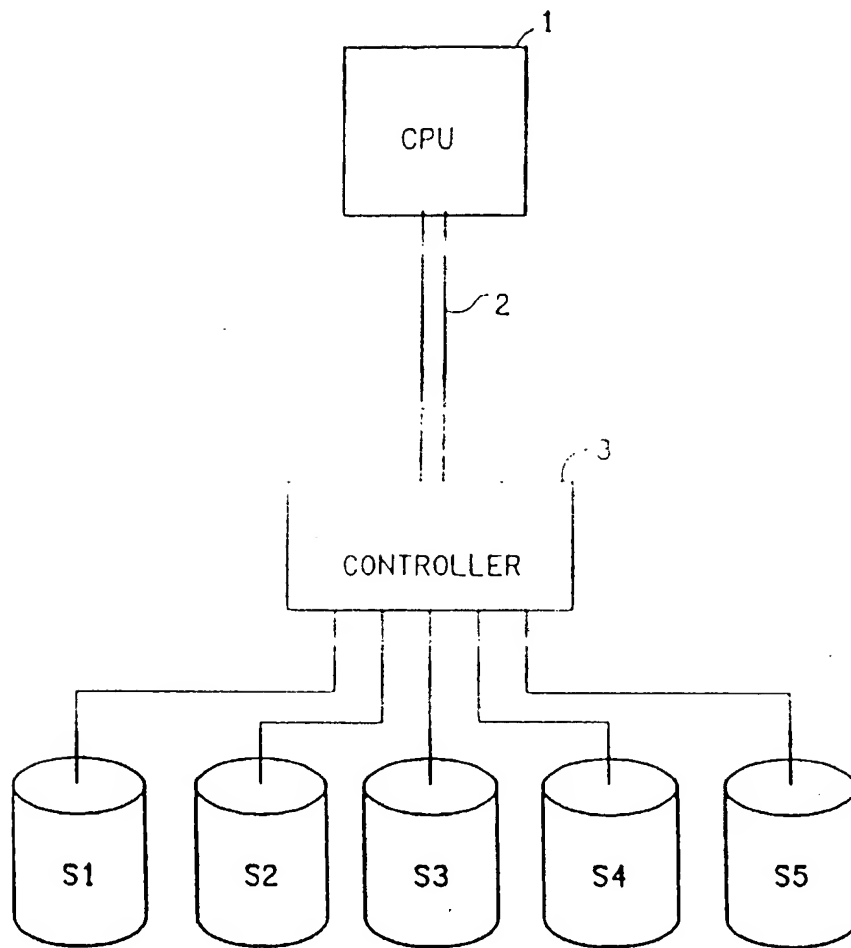
A number of embodiments of the present invention have been described. Nevertheless, it will be understood that various modifications may be made without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention. For example, the present invention can be used with RAID 3, RAID 4, or RAID 5 systems. Furthermore, an error-correction method in addition to or in lieu of the XOR-generated parity may be used for the necessary redundancy information. One such method using Read-Solomon codes is described in U.S. Pat. No. 4,611,492, issued Oct. 14, 1982, entitled "Arrayed Look-Only System and Method" and assigned to the assignee of the present invention. With the structure and method taught by that reference, the present invention can accommodate the loss of two storage units if both XOR and Read-Solomon (or any other system) redundancy is used. Accordingly, it is to be understood that the invention is not to be limited by the specific illustrated embodiment, but only by the scope of the appended claims.

#### Claims

1. A method for on-line restoration of a valid data block and an associated redundancy block in a redundant array of storage units (S1-S5), said storage units each being of the type having means for providing a signal that a data block had not been successfully written to said array and is potentially corrupted, being coupled to a controller (3), and having a plurality of stripes (A - H), each stripe containing a plurality of data blocks and an associated redundancy block, after one of said blocks in one of said stripes has been detected to have been potentially corrupted during a data modification operation, said method comprising:

temporarily storing the valid data block from the data modification operation (Step 40); and characterised by the steps of: accessing all of the uncorrupted blocks (Step

- 41);  
 computing at least one redundancy block from the accessed blocks and the temporarily stored valid data block (Step 42); and  
 storing the computed at least one redundancy block and the valid data block in the stripe (Step 43).
2. The method of claim 1 further characterized in that at least one redundancy block in each stripe contains parity information, and the step of computing the at least one redundancy block is characterized by exclusively-OR'ing the accessed blocks with the temporarily stored valid data block.
3. The method of claim 1 further characterized by the steps being performed as a task concurrently with other input/output tasks.
4. The method of claim 1 further characterized by means for holding the valid data block during the restoration process.
5. The method of claim 1 further characterized by storing each data modification operation submitted to the redundant array in a non-volatile storage device until the data modification operation is completed.
6. A control system for write restoration of a data block and at least one associated redundancy block after either of said blocks has been corrupted during a data modification operation in a redundant array of storage units (S1-S5), said storage units being of the type having data error detection means and having a plurality of stripes (A - H), each containing a plurality of data blocks and at least one associated redundancy block, said control system comprising:
- means (1 or 3) for holding the valid data block from the data modification operation; characterised by:
- means for accessing all of the uncorrupted data blocks in the stripe containing the potentially corrupted blocks;
- means for computing at least one redundancy block from the accessed blocks and the held valid data block; and
- means for storing the computed at least one redundancy block and the valid data block in the stripe.
7. The control system of claim 6 further characterized in that at least one redundancy block in each stripe contains parity information, and the means for computing the at least one redundancy block is characterized by means for exclusively-OR'ing the accessed blocks with the held valid data block.
8. The control system of claim 6 further characterized by means for performing the restoration process as a task concurrently with other input/output tasks.
9. The control system of claim 6 further characterized by means for locking each block being read or modified being locked during the restoration process.
10. The control system of claim 6 further characterized by means for storing each data modification operation submitted to the redundant array in a non-volatile storage device until the data modification operation is completed.



**FIG. 1**



	S1	S2	S3	S4	S5
A	⊕	1	0	1	1
B	1	⊕	0	1	0
C	0	1	⊕	0	1
D	1	1	1	⊕	0
E	0	0	0	1	⊕
F	⊕	0	1	0	0
G	1	⊕	1	1	0
H	0	0	⊕	1	0

FIG. 2A

	S1	S2	S3	S4	S5
A	⊕	1	0	1	1
B	1	⊕	0	1	0
C	X	1	⊗	0	1
D	1	1	1	⊕	0
E	0	0	0	1	⊕
F	X	0	1	0	0
G	X	⊕	1	1	0
H	0	0	⊕	1	0

FIG. 2B

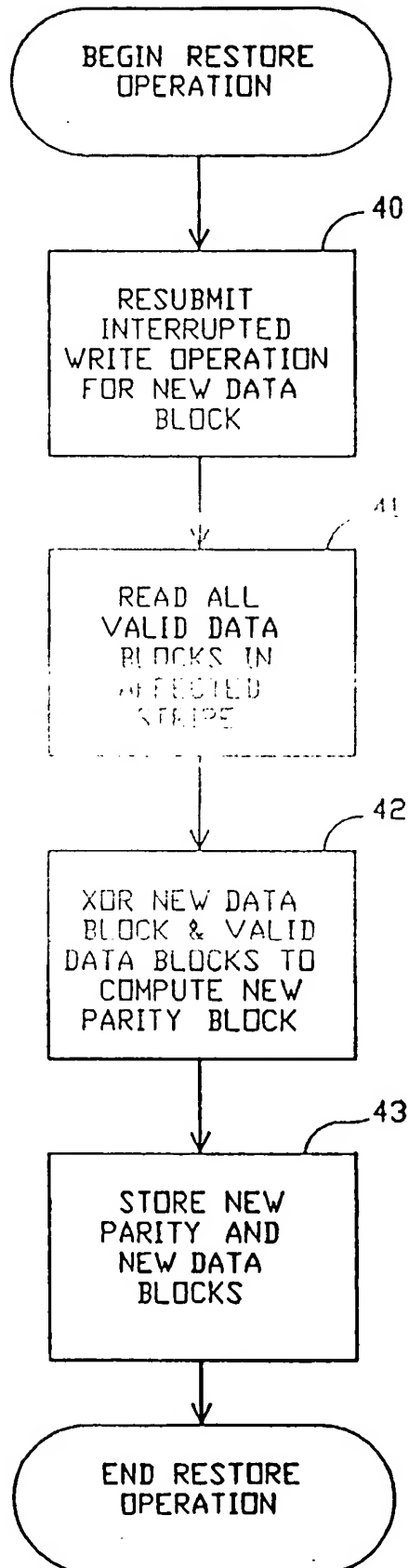


FIG. 3

(19)



Europäisches Patentamt

European Patent Office

Office européen des brevets



(11)

**EP 0 837 393 A3**

(12)

**EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION**

(88) Date of publication A3:  
11.10.2000 Bulletin 2000/41

(51) Int. Cl.<sup>7</sup>: **G06F 11/14**, G06F 11/10

(43) Date of publication A2:  
22.04.1998 Bulletin 1998/17

(21) Application number: 97203274.2

(22) Date of filing: 27.11.1991

(84) Designated Contracting States:  
DE FR GB IT

(30) Priority: 21.12.1990 US 632182

(62) Document number(s) of the earlier application(s) in  
accordance with Art. 76 EPC:  
91310909.6 / 0 492 808

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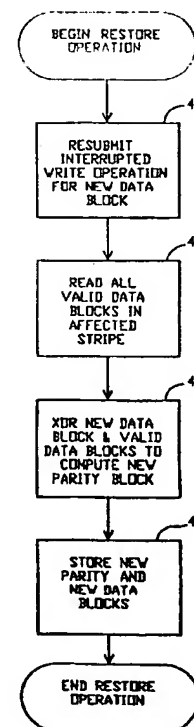
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(54) **On-line restoration of redundancy information in a redundant array system**

(57) There is disclosed a method for on-line restoration in a redundant array of storage units of the type having means for providing a signal that a data block therein has not been successfully written to and is potentially corrupted. A plurality of stripes each contain a plurality of data blocks and an associated redundancy block. After one of the blocks in one stripe has been detected to be potentially corrupted, a valid data block from a data modification operation is temporarily stored, all the uncorrupted blocks are accessed, a redundancy block is computed from the access blocks and temporarily stored block, and the redundancy block and valid data block are stored in the stripe.

**FIG. 3****EP 0 837 393 A3**



European Patent  
Office

# EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number  
EP 97 20 3274

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.Cl.7)
X	<p>GRAY J ET AL: "PARITY STRIPING OF DISC ARRAYS: LOW-COST RELIABLE STORAGE WITH ACCEPTABLE THROUGHPUT"</p> <p>PROCEEDINGS OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON VERY LARGE DATABASES, 13 August 1990 (1990-08-13), pages 148-161, XP000522459</p> <p>* the whole document *</p> <p>-----</p>	1,2,6,7	<p>G06F11/14</p> <p>G06F11/10</p>
			<p>TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int.Cl.7)</p> <p>G06F</p>
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search		Date of completion of the search	Examiner
THE HAGUE		18 August 2000	Absalom, R
<p>CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS</p> <p>X : particularly relevant if taken alone</p> <p>Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category</p> <p>A : technological background</p> <p>O : non-written disclosure</p> <p>P : intermediate document</p> <p>T : theory or principle underlying the invention</p> <p>E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date</p> <p>D : document cited in the application</p> <p>L : document cited for other reasons</p> <p>&amp; : member of the same patent family, corresponding document</p>			

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